

DEATH IN MILK AND MEAT.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

The Disease Found in 6.96 Per Cent. of the Cattle Examined in This State—Precautions that Should Be Taken to Prevent the Spread of a Disease which Causes One in Every Eight Deaths in this State

ALBANY, JED. 24.—The State Commission on Tuberculosis in Cattle made its first annual report to the State Legislature to-day. The Commission is composed of Francis E. Shaw, Florence O. Donohue, James Law, William O. Squire, and D. F. Wilber. The report says:

"The observations herewith presented are the outcome of experience gained in practical work under the operation of the act to further inquire into the existence of tuberculosis in cattle.

"Tuberculosis causes one in every eight deaths in this State, according to the statistics of the State Board of Health. No other disease approaches this as a cause of mortality to the human family. There is complete unanimity of opinion now in the scientific world as to its communicability from man to man and from animals to man and man to animals. That milk and its products will convey it has been proven repeatedly. This has now passed beyond

the experimental stage and is no longer open to doubt. It has also been proven that lower animals fed with tuberculous meat become tuberculous as a result of such feeding. It may be accepted as a fact that milk from tuberculous cows, in which the udders are distinctly affected, contain tubercle bacilli, and that such milk is a dangerous aliment, and that sterilization would not render it a desirable nutrient material, because of other poisonous products contained in it as a result of the

"When it is considered that milk is the principal aliment during childhood, and enters largely into the dietary for all ages, it is a highly important question. The channel of infection is more likely to be through the alimentary tract, since recent investigations have shown that the sun's rays are inimical to the bacilli tuberculosis. The danger of infection through the respiratory tract is therefore lessened.

"The New York State Board of Health examined 22,000 cattle during the year and a half following the passage of the Tuberculosis act, and of this number caused to be slaughtered about 800. So important was the work thought to be that the Commission on Tuberculosis in Cattle was constituted on May 31, 1894, to further inquire into the existence of tuberculosis in cattle. During the short time since its creation this Commission has carefully studied, by a sy-

tem of special inspection, the prevalence, distribution, mode of infection, and general behavior of tuberculosis in cattle, confining part of its work to a given area, which was thought to be comparatively free from general infection from other sources. In the district 947 animals were examined and out of this number 66 were condemned and slaughtered. A dissection of each animal showed it to be tuberculous, showing 6.96 per cent. diseased; and it is believed that this is a fair average if the State were taken as a whole. It is also noted that in the State of New York, where common stock which feed on clover

the opinion, which obtained very generally hitherto, that common bovine animals have immunity from tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is not a respecter of breeds. The disease once introduced into a herd spreads with certainty to all the animals in the herd, and is fatal to the unsanitary surroundings. Cattle kept in well-ventilated stables, with free admission of sunlight, are less prone to the disease, while those kept in dark, ill-ventilated stables, amid filth and unsanitary environments, develop the disease rapidly, once it is introduced.

The investigations of this Commission have shown that the disease is not confined to

tions congenital, but its general diffusion is due to contagion. But a very small proportion of tuberculosis is disseminated by hereditary transmission. All the facts in the possession of this Commission, as a result of investigation, show that tuberculosis spreads with certainty by diseases and lesions animals are caused to contract. The contagiousness of the disease is established beyond a doubt, for in most cases it can be traced from herd to herd in localities where dairymen deal with each other in the purchase of cattle from infected herds. The lesions found on post-mortem

Hitherto the great obstacle to the eradication of this disease has been the difficulty of diagnosis. Within the past three years, however, it was discovered that tuberculin, a product of the bacillus tuberculosis, as a means of diagnosis, is so accurate that a competent veterinarian can now point out any diseased

Animal. This agent is sensitive when tuberculin processes are present, and the reaction following its use is highly certain and, moreover, this agent is perfectly innocuous in non-tuberculous animals. This has been abundantly proven by numerous experiments by the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington and elsewhere. Prof. Law, as a member of this Commission, has experimentally shown that the following reports that no untoward effects are produced by tuberculin in test doses in cattle that are free from tuberculosis. This Commission has experimented with the imported Koch tubercu-

In and with the tuberculosis from the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, and finds that the value of the products is not as great as expected. These products have been used side by side with the work of examination by our inspectors with equal results.

Tuberculosis in cattle has been found to exist wherever examinations have been made. There are, of course, many herds entirely free from it, but it has been found to exist often by the order of Commission when the experts. The affected animals many times show no evidence by objective signs, being well nourished and giving a good flow of milk. Therein lies the

danger, because these animals afford a long and continuous opportunity for disseminating the disease. By the certain means of diagnosis now available, it is possible to eliminate the cattle from any herd at a cost that would be small compared with the steadily loss entailed hitherto by the neglect of all precautions against the spread of the disease.

"Tubercular cattle are valuable to the State only when dead, and inspection and confiscation of diseased animals are essential to the interests of the honest dairyman, especially if liberal compensation were granted under well-defined conditions. It is therefore necessary that there

There should be some regular inspection of cattle in order that any affected should be eliminated from the milk supply. These should once they are destroyed, both their carcasses and milk, under the supervision of the Government. There should be devised some central authority, with authority to exercise continuous inspection in this line, for, as will be seen from the investigations of this Commission, this is not a matter to be taken up in a season and afterwards laid aside, but it should be given some supervision of our meat and milk supply.

tion have been of incalculable benefit to the people in the work of disseminating knowledge concerning the behavior of the disease, and many dairymen are now engaged in examining their herds with the utmost vigilance. It can now be put into action by rigorous inspection first directed in the distributing centres and milk supplies of municipalities and dairies supplying milk to cheese factories, creameries, and condenseries, after which examination should extend to more remote districts. The disease is now being followed by the complete extinction of the disease. The situation is one of political economy in the improvement.

Stein's North Polar Expedition.

TORONTO, Jan. 24.—J. B. Tyrrell of the Dominion Government Geological Survey, whose trips in the Great Barren Lands in northern Canada, west of Hudson Bay, have been related in *The Sun*, has received the permission of the Dominion Government to accept an offer made to him by Mr. Robert Stein of the United States Geological Survey to lead the expedition to Ellesmere Land, in 75° N. Tyrrell has con-

Funeral of John Stevens.

Funeral services over the remains of John Stevens were held at the Stevens mansion at Castle Point and at Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, at Eighth and Washington streets, Hoboken, yesterday. The church was filled with prominent people of Hoboken and surrounding districts. The services were controlled by the Stevens family. The service was conducted by Bishop Starkey, the Rev. George

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A NEW DISCOVERY BY THE SHAKERS

Lebanon Shakers have studied the cultivation of medicinal plants and sought to extract from them their healing essences. Their labor has

quest of the Public Administrator he went to Pittsburgh on July 14 last to see Jacob Tobiasz who with Edward Komisky, deceased, is alleged to have been a witness to the lost will. Tobiasz told him that he had signed some paper, but did not know what it was. Tobiasz further said: "If they want me to testify in New York, the best refresh my memory."

Tobias, who is a cousin of Kahn, testified on Wednesday in detail to the reading and execution of the lost will.

DEAD Hotel paper. One read:

DEAD RABBI KAHN: I see by the *Herald* this morning that Reiner is dead. Is he any relative of ours? We do not let the Public Administrator act. To save expense I will qualify as administrator and act as such. I will not answer. — Aaron, Lawyer.

Rabbi Kahn did not answer the letters, and next saw Aaron Kahn on Labor Day following when Kahn came to his house in a buggy. The following conversation occurred:

"How about the case?" said Aaron Kahn.

"What case?" asked the rabbi.

"Oh, you know," said Aaron. "You can make

any charity to be done I will give him some thing," meaning Moses, the son of Reiner. Tobias said he had heard of his sons at the post office last July to see Jacob Tobias at the request of the Public Administrator. When asked what Tobias had said, witness replied: "He said he would have nothing to do with the case. He did not even remember that he had signed a will." The witness continued: "Tobias said he said to me that she had asked for \$25,000, but he had said she was to have \$10,000, and he had said she was to have \$30,000, and he had replied to her: "You have to begin big."

Dr. David Kahn, Berger told Aaron that (Berger's) wife was a relative of Retenauer. Aaron Kahn then said to the witness, "If you give me \$1,000 I will make you the heir. Retenauer has called often thereafter, and sometimes said to me, 'I will and sometimes said to me that he had desisted it."

Aaron Kahn got another innuendo at this point. He denied everything against him. He said that his son, Englander had told him that for \$1,000 he would get Bernbaum to assist in the case. When asked what he had said to Rabbi Kahn on La Guardia Avenue, he said that he had said to him, "I am a very repentant man as he had said."

BONDSMAN H. L. COHN

[illegible]

Goff Lectured the Bartender's Papa.
Charles Oldhaber, Jr., 10 years old, pleaded guilty yesterday in the General Sessions, before Recorder Goff, of a violation of the Excise law. He was arrested while attending bar in his father's saloon, at 1491 Third avenue, on Sunday, Nov. 18. In view of Oldhaber's youth As-

forty years in the penitentiary from Mason until in February, 1881. Miller was accused of killing the two-year-old child of a woman with whom he lived in illicit relations. The murder was a most heartless one, the child being strangled and strangled to death. Evidence was unearthed in support of the theory that the child was murdered by its mother and that Miller allowed himself to be convicted in order to shield her.

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